Dateline **March 15, 1959**

Sen. John J. Williams of Delaware has expressed concern over the support payments totalling nearly $3½ million to three big scale farm operators in Arkansas, Mississippi and California.

The senator said, "These subsidies alone amount to more than the total federal support payments received on all crops produced in 1957 by all the farmers in the states of Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey and Pennsylvania."

More and more leaders feel the time has come for a complete overhaul of our agricultural programs. The question is: Does the church have any contribution to make in the formulation of new programs relating to federal government and agriculture?

Sen. Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota stressed the need for "peace evangelism" at a seminar of Methodist college students in Washington, D. C.

"We need to disarm the international atmosphere before we can have effective disarmament," Sen. Humphrey said. "Russia talks about peace, but builds weapons. We want peace, but talk about weapons. We cannot discuss disarmament in a vacuum . . .we must have some little beginnings."

Within the next two weeks, Sen. Strom Thurmond of South Carolina will reintroduce the bill which would prohibit the serving of alcoholic beverages aboard commercial and military aircraft. This bill will be "modified" from the one the senator introduced last year.

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CONTACT

combining services of the

- GENERAL BOARD OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC RELATIONS
- GENERAL BOARD OF WORLD PEACE
- GENERAL BOARD OF TEMPERANCE

of The Methodist Church

CONTACT

sponsored jointly by three World Service agencies of The Methodist Church

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. . . at your service

WHAT IS CONTACT?

This new, short-deadline service presents a combination of mailings previously provided for leaders in the fields of Christian Social Relations by three World Service Agencies of The Methodist Church.

It is further evidence of efforts toward coordination and economy in the development of a more effective program by these agencies through the Interboard Commission on Christian Social Relations.

The new *Contact* service combines the *Courier* newsletter of the Board of World Peace, the *Clipsheet* and *Contact* services of the Board of Temperance and general mailings of the Board of Social & Economic Relations.

It is designed to provide short-deadline news on fast breaking national and international issues, plus depth reporting and analysis from a Christian perspective.

Contact's primary audience is the conference and district leaders whose work with the three sponsoring boards necessitates a close "contact" with and knowledge of national and international issues. Its pages will also contain specific suggestions for implementing a district and conference program in the Christian Social Relations fields. *Contact* will also have real value for local church leaders as a supplement to the emphasis on promotion and methods now found in *The Methodist Story* and in the Christian Social Relations section of *The Methodist Woman.*

Contact is mailed twice monthly on a two day deadline from editorial offices in The Methodist Building, 100 Maryland Avenue, Northeast, Washington 2, D. C. The subscription price is $3 per year.

FILMS

Why Do People Drink? — 35mm color filmstrip with script. 13 frames. Produced by the General Board of Temperance of The Methodist Church in cooperation with the Cleveland Health Museum. Purchase price, $3. Service Department, 100 Maryland Ave., NE, Washington 2, D. C.

This is a discussion starter filmstrip, designed to introduce the subject, "Why Do People Drink?" People give all kinds of reasons for drinking alcoholic beverages—some real and some assumed. It is important that youth and adults understand these reasons.

The filmstrip provides a list of some various reasons why people drink. Fun, escape, taste and toast are included.

Using cartoon-type illustrations, different personalities are shown. For instance, there is Shy Sam. When he drinks, he becomes the "life of the party," but when the effects of the drinking wear off, he is as shy and timid as ever.

"Why Do People Drink?" points out that there are at least three types of drinkers—social, excessive, alcoholic. It states that drinking is one of life's major problems. Each person must make his own decision whether or not to drink.

This filmstrip may be used with youth and adult groups. Because it is a discussion starter, it should not be used without a prepared leader and an adequate discussion period. The leader's guide which accompanies the filmstrip lists helpful resources for preparation.

The filmstrip could be used without the prepared script. Before pro-

(please turn to page 15)

WORLD PEACE

What is the meaning of the word "peace?" What kind of a word is it?

In our present day society, the word "peace" is losing its meaning as "a state of tranquility or quiet." For some it has become a word of bad taste—for others it is taboo to even say the word.

Discussed in this article are the varied reasons why people feel "peace" no longer carries the same meaning it once did.

CLEAN UP PEACE!

by Daniel E. Taylor

"Peace is a dirty word," writes columnist Jack Mabley in the *Chicago Daily News*. Edward P. Morgan on an ABC broadcast expanded the same theme by stating, "That five-letter word has become a virtual vulgarity in polite bureaucratic society."

Several Reasons

For this attitude there are several reasons. Of course, the obvious one is the virtual monopolization of the term by Communists. Since our policy, or lack of it, is to oppose them in everything, if they talk about peace, it is taboo in our conversation.

Moreover, they use peace with various meanings. There is much real desire for peace among the Russian people who have suffered terribly in war. But there are numerous "peace fighters," or peace squads, in their cities who are the same as sheriff's posses or riot squads over here. Certainly, this is a valid meaning of "keeping peace" locally, but hardly what church people have in mind by the term.

Another reason for the taboo is our unbending military posture. To talk seriously about peace is to weaken and divert attention from the major national effort which already gets the bulk of our time and money. Hence, peace talk is scandalous and even subversive to some minds.

The taboo on peace has suddenly taken on dangerous proportions. A firm stand on Berlin has started up a new rash of tough talk in the capital. Visitors to Washington come away with grave concern about rationalizations for "pre-emptive war" before the missile gap broadens too widely. Of course, this is a new and decent word for preventive war.

The struggle of diverse views among our policymakers is being stepped up. Spokesmen contending for bold risks are ready to take odds on even our survival in total war. Responsible churchmen need now to urge sensible counsels on their congressmen.

Churchmen Responsible

For churchmen above all others must bear primary responsibility for the taboo on peace. Peace is a cardinal element in our witness. Peace is a New Testament legacy, a benedictory promise, and a reality of the blessed community.

Let no man take this term from us! It was our word for 18 centuries before Communism was born. It will be our word long after the last Communist and the last Capitalist sleep together in the dust—or will it be ashes (one never knows these days.)

But meanwhile, a plague on our silence. Like the oratorio, let us speak peace. If others use it also, did not Jesus rebuke his disciples when they complained that others were invading their privileges? At least, in the United States, the real issue is not what the Communists are saying about peace; it is, what the Christians are not saying about it.

WORLD PEACE

POLITICAL SCIENTISTS COMMENT ON THE CHINA ISSUE

by Carl Soule

On any controversial issue there needs to be much sharing of insight and consultation among concerned Christians.

With this in mind a staff member of the General Board of World Peace asked twelve teachers of political science in Methodist colleges to comment upon the action of the fifth World Order Study conference concerning China. Two colleges in each jurisdiction were selected at random.

From Hendrix college, Conway, Ark., Dr. Richard E. Yates said:

American foreign policy in regard to communist China and "nationalist China" represents such a departure from what appears to be plain and obvious facts, that one is constrained to express admiration for its exotic and other worldly qualities.

It is a fact that the government of communist China governs the hundreds of millions of Chinese on the mainland. Yet our government refuses to acknowledge the existence of this Chinese government.

It is a fact that the government of "nationalist China" governs only the Formosans and the small number of Chinese who accompanied Chiang Kai-shek to Formosa. Yet our government recognizes Chiang's island regime as the government of the Chinese people and insists that only this regime shall be represented in the United Nations.

This policy made sense when reasonable men could indulge a hope, however slight, that Chiang Kai-shek might lead the mainland Chinese in a revolt against their communist masters. It would appear, however, that such a hope can no longer be entertained by reasonable men.

Diplomatic recognition of communist China and the representation of that government in the United Nations would enable the United States to deal directly and forthrightly with the government that governs the Chinese people.

An exchange of diplomatic representatives might aid in the maintenance of peace. It certainly would enable our government and our people to become better acquainted with the revolutionary changes China is presently undergoing. Such knowledge is likely to be of increasing usefulness to the free world.

Dr. Robert Moulton Gatke, Willamette university, Salem, Ore.:

In regard to the recognition of the People's Republic of China it is high time we return to the historic American policy established under President Washington by his Secretary of State Jefferson.

Jefferson's simple question, first raised when the French overthrew their monarchy and established a republic, was "Is the new government in effective control of the country?" To him it was a self evident truth that each nation had the right to determine the nature of its own government. He instructed our minister to recognize the new Republic of France. This has been the basic policy of the United States since the time of Washington.

In the infrequent departures from this historic policy, where we have attempted to use recognition as an instrument of national policy, it has created more problems than it has solved.

Recognition Refused

For sixteen years the United States refused to recognize Soviet Russia during which time all the other major powers, and most of the lesser ones, entered into diplomatic relations with the communist government. During this long period our foreign trade suffered, normal international relations with a major nation were impossible, and the natural travel and cultural relations were heavily handicapped, yet our non-recognition utterly failed as an instrument of policy to effect any change in the Russian government.

Our refusal to recognize the established government of China will not change that government into one of our liking. It does make it impossible for us to deal with one of the major world powers in international matters, to open normal trade channels, and to open the ways of communication and travel which are the elementary but indispensable tools for establishing a peaceful world order.

Dr. A. Glenn Mower, Jr., Illinois Wesleyan university, Bloomington, Ill.:

There is good reason to feel that the United States should revise its diplomatic policy toward mainland China and that we can do so without endangering our broad objective of opposing communist expansion.

Three Considerations

The reason for shifting our diplomatic policy by recognizing the communist regime and supporting its representation in the United Nations lies in a combination of considerations:

(1) one of the world's really crucial problems is reducing the tensions created by the nuclear arms race;

(2) negotiations and agreements aimed at meeting this problem are unrealistic without the participation of communist China;

(3) such participation depends on the attitude of the United States toward the Peiping government.

The first and third of these considerations are obvious. Those who doubt the second need only recall that many of the 37 detection stations that would have to be located in Asia as part of a worldwide program of supervising a bomb test agreement

would need to be situated in China.

They need also to recall that non-participation by communist China in such an agreement would permit the Soviet Union to agree to a program of no tests and then use her Chinese ally for the purpose of conducting such tests.

Diplomatic recognition would not bind us to any particular policy toward China, whose expansion efforts could be opposed by us just as are the efforts of the Soviet Union, whom we recognize and with whom we share membership in the United Nations.

Our prestige would be enhanced by a shift of policy, not lessened, because it would have been effected for the distinct purpose of opening the way to necessarily universal discussion of the problem that most of the world considers more vital than communism—control of nuclear arms.

Reversal of our diplomatic policy toward mainland China, explicitly done to clear the way for discussions and agreements in the area of nuclear arms, would be the kind of deed that we are so fond of requiring of others as a proof of their sincerity.

Prof. Robert E. Lorish, Ohio Wesleyan university, Delaware, Ohio:

In the first place, there is no problem here as to the existence or recognition of the state known as China. Both the United States and the Soviet Union recognize the existence of China as a member of the community of nations. The dispute is over which of the two rival groups is the government of China—the Kuomintang group on Formosa or the communist group in Peiping.

In the second place, there is no denying the possibility that one state through its government can determine the "legal facts" of the world and that this determination may be at variance with the "actual facts."

In the third place, it is reasonably well established as a principle of international law that a new government or a new state has no "right" to recognition by the established or "arrived" states.

In the light of the above, to what extent is the present policy of the United States in accord with its traditional attitude in regard to new governments?

As early as 1792 Thomas Jefferson, then secretary of state, established the underlying principle of a United States policy of recognition when, in a letter to Gouveneur Morris, he wrote it was our policy "to acknowledge any government which is formed by the will of the nation, substantially declared."

After the Civil war we inquired how the new government came into power and eventually the idea of *constitutionality* entered the picture.

Three Prerequisites

In the Adee memorandum of 1913 the criteria were synthesized with the identification of three prerequisites: "The control of the administrative machinery of the state, the general acquiescence of its people, and the ability and willingness of (the) government to discharge (its) international and conventicle obligations."

In the eyes of the United States, as evidenced in official policy, the communist government of China does not satisfy these three prerequisites—particularly the last two. Therefore there is no question but that the United States is acting well within her legal right as traditionally understood.

However, as law does not necessarily yield justice, to act within one's legal rights is not necessarily political wisdom. The question of our relationship to mainland China can be recast into a series of questions.

Does it make sense for the United States to engage in a search for peace and security by attempting, on legal grounds, to ignore a potentially great power?

Can we strengthen the United Nations by adhering to a policy which seeks to prevent a government which controls almost one-fourth of the peoples of the world from a seat in the United Nations general assembly and other bodies?

Can we pursue a policy designed to provide order in the Far East by acting as if the unwelcome neighbor just is not there?

There seems to be considerable logic in a categorical "no" to all these questions. If this is the case, one would have to conclude that it is imperative for the United States to rethink its policy toward the "two Chinas."

More than that, it would seem imperative for the United States to generate the necessary political courage to reconstitute the "legal facts" in order that the quest for world peace and security can be more fully pursued.

NORDIC COMMON MARKET PLAN MAKING PROGRESS

Work on the plan for a Nordic common market made considerable progress in a recent Oslo meeting with representatives from Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Finland taking part.

The Nordic common market would complement the free-trade area of Western Europe operative this year. It would prevent the division of Europe into two political blocs according to its proponents. And would prevent the European common market, with its freer trade between members in Central Europe, from becoming a new form of protectionism toward the Scandanavian countries and other countries on the outside.

BRITISH CONSCRIPTION ENDS IN 1960

In the spring of 1957 the decision was taken by the British government to plan on the basis that the reduced manpower required under the new defense plan would be obtained by voluntary recruitment. And subject to the fulfillment of this expectation there would be no further call up for national service after the end of 1960.

by *Daniel E. Taylor*

The February 21 special issue of The Nation is entitled, "If We Want Peace—Barriers and Prospects." Five major articles by distinguished contributors are included, among whom is Prof. D. F. Fleming who has taught world politics at Vanderbilt university since 1928.

How dependable are your news sources, especially about public affairs? Most of us rely, among other sources, on one of three major news magazines, *Time, Newsweek,* and *US News and World Report.* These get a thorough and surprising rating as to accuracy by Ben H. Bagdikian, of the Providence Journal-Bulletin in *New Republic's issues* of February 2, 9 and 16.

Hundred of churches, along with other groups, are engaged in studying the 1959 Great Decisions program, a popular source for adult study on world affairs. We commend these kits and their use. The material is basic and helpful, provided topics are supplemented by more complete information.

But this planned response seems inadequate to this writer. A poll is furnished on which opinions are jotted down and these polls are gathered up and eventually referred to leaders and agencies of government.

It is a helpful way of informing policymakers how well their policies are selling themselves to the people. If there is apathy or dissent Capitol hill will know that it must step up its propaganda effort. But this weak procedure will never effect any appreciable change in a lawmaker's position.

For our money, there is no substitute for direct and persistent contact with one's representatives. To register one's opinion in a poll is deceiving, for it fools the individual into thinking he has effectively influenced policymaking.

CONSCRIPTION AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

In the house debate on draft extension on Feb. 5, 1959, Roman Pucinski of the Chicago district made the following comments:

I am voting for this legislation with a heavy heart and with great misgivings. I just completed, before I came to the congress, a very intensive survey in Chicago on teenage gangs and juvenile delinquency, and I find that the draft has a very important effect on the present development of our young people.

Every youngster in my city between the ages of 18 and 26 has to register for the draft. This means that hundreds of thousands of youngsters are forced to live in a shadow of constant doubt as to their future when actually only a few thousands are ultimately drafted. This uncertainty that these young people are constantly faced with makes it virtually impossible for them to plan their future in an orderly manner.

The most tragic aspect of this situation is that many young men who graduate from highschool and who do not, or cannot because of economic reasons, go to college find it impossible to get decent employment because the first thing they are asked by a potential employer is what is his draft status.

The moment a youngster admits that he is eligible for the draft he is either given the lowest type of employment or, as is the case in many instances, flatly denied employment.

This tragic condition cannot be permitted to continue and we must provide some program for those youngsters who are under the shadow of the draft, but are never called, to be permitted to adjust their lives in an orderly manner.

I could not begin to tell you the hardships that this situation is causing to thousands of youngsters who are not seeking a way to shirk responsibility but, who, because of the cumbersome mechanics of the draft, are involuntarily plunged into this pool of teenage idleness.

ATOMIC SUBMARINES CAN BE PROBLEM

Are atomic submarines dangerous in war? This question arose when the Scate was refused permission to enter Copenhagen harbor and when our Nautilus was advised by the British atomic energy authority not to enter major British ports.

The explanation for this concern, as described by certain experts, is that radio-activity accumulates in the reactor of a nuclear propelled ship after a lengthly cruise. It could have Strontium-90 hazard equal to as many as 19 Hiroshima bombs.

Since harbor accidents are comparatively frequent, prevention of an accident involving this build-up is necessary.

TOUR OPENINGS

There still are places open in the Western European-Russian tour July 14-August 25, conducted by Daniel E. Taylor. Interpretation for the German and Russian segments will be done by Martin Niemoeller.

Write or wire your reservation to Dr. Taylor, 740 Rush St., Chicago 11, Ill.

PACIFIST YOUTH HAVE NEW ORGANIZATION

A fellowship of pacifist Methodist youth has been formed following a meeting at Woodland, Calif. The group is seeking a name and on February 1 began issuance of a newsletter by Editor Marilyn Shaffer, 2337 Grand St., Berkeley 3, Cal. Membership is open to MSM and MYF members who hold pacifistic views.

Seven states now have abolished capital punishment. Delaware is the latest state to legislate against this "ultimate" form of punishment. The other six states include Rhode Island, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota and Maine. Delaware was added to the list in 1958.

SEVEN STATES LEGISLATE ON ABOLITION OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

The Delaware legislators were impressed by the facts and arguments contained in the "Cobin report." Herbert L. Cobin is a lawyer and president of the Delaware Prisoner's Aid society.

Eight of his basic arguments against capital punishment are:

(1) The evidence clearly shows execution does not act as a deterrent to capital crimes.

(2) When the death sentence is removed as a possible punishment, more convictions are possible with fewer delays.

(3) Unequal application of the law takes place because those executed are the poor, the ignorant and the unfortunate without resources.

(4) Conviction of the innocent does occur and death makes a miscarriage of justice irrevocable. Human judgment cannot be infallible.

(5) The state sets a bad example when it takes a life. Imitative crimes and murder are stimulated by executions.

(6) Legally taking a life is useless and demoralizing to the general public. It is also demoralizing to the public officials who, dedicated to rehabilitating individuals, must callously put a man to death. The effect upon fellow prisoners can be imagined.

(7) A trial where a life may be at stake is highly sensationalized, adversely affects the administration of justice, and is bad for the community.

(8) Society is amply protected by a sentence of life imprisonment.

Conference boards of social & economic relations should cooperate with state efforts to outlaw capital punishment. Concerned people in six states including Vermont, Georgia, Connecticut, Illinois and Ohio are now actively engaged in such efforts.

For many thoughtful Christians capital punishment is a present day hangover of an earlier era of "eye for eye" and "tooth for a tooth" justice where retaliation rather than redemption was the motivating principle.

A good reminder of our Methodist position is the statement in the *Social Creed:*

"We stand for the application of the redemptive principle to the treatment of offenders against the law, to reform of penal and correctional methods, and to criminal court procedure. For this reason we deplore the use of capital punishment."

PASTOR'S SERMON IN CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

An interesting reprint of the *Congressional Record* is titled "Human Survival and Satellites of the Soul." It is an extension of the remarks by Congressman Paul G. Rogers of Florida.

The representative had heard his pastor, Dr. A. Dale Hagler, of the First Methodist church in West Palm Beach, preach a sermon which struck him with such force that he had it written into the *Congressional Record.* It put the problem of the spiritual and technical realities of the space age into the proper context and prospective.

Two leading features of the sermon were:

—Do we encourage our political representatives to attend church?

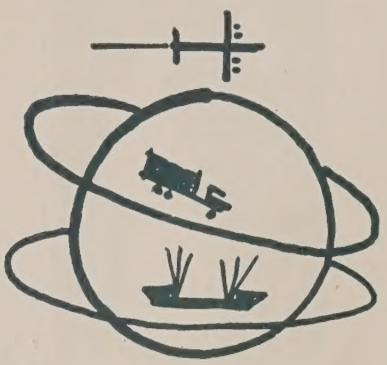
—Do we give them the kind of messages which will enliven their spirits, quicken their insights, strengthen their courage, and prompt them to courageous Christian action, rather than expedient compromises?

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC RELATIONS

RUSSIA DECLARES ECONOMIC WAR

by Emerson W. Smith

Perhaps the greater threat to American world leadership by Russia is in the field of trade and production. There is now piling up ample evidence that Nikita Khrushchev meant it when he said, "We declare war upon you—excuse me for using such an expression—in the peaceful field of trade."



"We declare war. We will win over the United States. The threat to the United States is not the ICBM, but in the field of peaceful production. We are relentless in this and it will prove the superiority of our system."

Economic and political leaders are slowly awakening to the growing productive capacity of the Russian economy. What it took America 150 years to accomplish, Russia is trying to do in less than 50. And is well on the way as a force with which to be reckoned in the world economy.

Soviet assistance exceeds that of the free world nations in at least seven underdeveloped countries including Egypt, Syria and Indonesia.

Since 1952 Soviet trade with the free world has increased 77 percent from 3 billion in 1952 to 5.3 billion in 1956.

In announcing the new seven year plan Nikita Khrushchev spoke of its aim to increase the income of the workers 40 percent in 1965.

He further announced the decision to soon discontinue individual taxes and reduce cost of meals in restaurants and cafeterias. There will be improvements in pensions, stipends for education, sick leave pay and reduction in the hours of work.

High Percentage Increases

This is the Soviet dream and if it is to be accomplished by 1965, there will have to be—

—70 percent increase in the production of foodstuffs.

—50 percent increase of light industry (textiles and footwear).

—200 percent increase of aluminum.

—90 percent increase of copper.

—400 percent increase of synthetic fibres.

—300 percent increase of fertilizer.

—700 percent increase in plastics and synthetic resins.

—And a 200 percent increase in electrical power.

These have been accepted by the 21st Congress of the Communist party as realizable goals.

With this kind of a plan for economic development, Russian trade and aid programs can take a tremendous leap toward realizing a huge share of world trade. Such economic growth can easily be accompanied by political influence and domination as Communist philosophers have always claimed—conquest through economic and political power.

As Khrushchev says, "War by economic production and world trade." The Soviet plans to win this war. What is the American answer?

PEOPLE LIKE TO HEAR SOCIAL ACTION SERMONS

Five social action subjects are listed among the top 13 sermons people would like to hear, according to an article by Willard A. Pleuthner. Pleuthner's article was based on 5,000 answers to the question on what subjects people would like to hear a sermon.

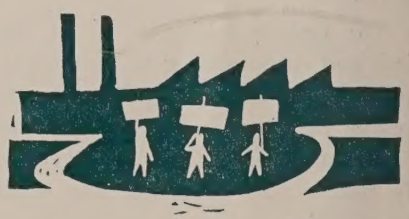
Those on social action include "What can the individual do with world peace?" and "What is the religious approach to social problems—to international problems?" Also, "How can religion curb juvenile delinquency?" and "How can I take religion into my business life?"

This should be a stimulant for ministers to preach more of these sermons from the pulpits. There are many good books available on the topics. For instance, the books "Preaching on Controversial Issues" by Harold Bosley and "Prophetic Preaching, a New Approach" by Otto Baab would be helpful for a study by the commission in cooperation with the local ministers.

Additional technical information on the subjects can be obtained through the social action boards of the church.

MEANY-REUTHER CONFLICT

When top labor leaders gathered in Puerto Rico for a top level meeting, further evidence came to the fore of the deep cleavage between Walter Reuther and George Meany. These two labor leaders usually are presumed to be number one and two in organized labor.



Not only do they conflict in personality but their philosophies of labor are different. The unions which traditionally they represent also are different in philosophy and operation. Many people feel that sooner or later there may be a showdown battle between these two.

Labor leaders are so concerned about this matter that they hope in case of a final showdown, there will not be a split of labor once again into two major camps.

D.S. POLLS CHURCHES ON TAKING NEGRO PASTOR

A very interesting piece of church news is found in the bulletin of our Methodist Vancouver district prepared by District Superintendent M. M. Finkheimer. It illustrates where we are on race relations questions in many places.

The question "I would accept a Negro minister (member of the annual conference) and his family as pastor of our church" was presented to those attending the quarterly conferences of 45 churches across the district.

In all, 535 persons answered "yes," 114 said "no," 190 replied "abstain." Adding the abstain to the no the vote is 535, yes and 304, no. In only nine quarterly conferences did the majority vote negative.

Opening Remarks

In presenting the questions, the Rev. Finkheimer said something like this: "Arnold Toynbee, the noted British historian, says there are only two great issues—to find the solution to *war*, and the solution to *race*.

"Since our country is at present plagued with racial conflict, what would be your attitude toward having a pastor of another race who is educationally qualified and spiritually dedicated?

"This is actually hypothetical since I have no one in mind, but I choose Negro since it is around that race that most of the present tension revolves. I am doing this in each conference."

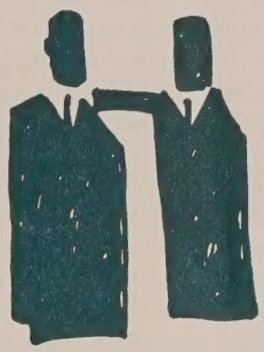
Reaction to Response

The district superintendent reported several reactions from the experience.

—He was amazed that there were times when a few people gave evidence to real hostility that he should even suggest such a thing.

—There is apparently a good deal of emotion from the news of conflict going on elsewhere.

—The two foregoing suggest that the conflict is not a southern problem. Several of the communities let it be known that no Negroes may live here. Barbers by silent agreement will not give them haircuts.



—He felt that these tensions must be talked about openly and especially before a crisis—where through fear one becomes silenced. If Christians cannot resolve conflict—who can? One major corporation lays untold hours of groundwork to intergrate persons of another race into a predominantly Caucasian work force.

—We give to missions, but we will not quickly let those who are the product of our missions live beside us or become our superiors.

—It is a matter of the heart. We repeat the "Pledge of Allegiance." We say "God so loved the world . . ." John 3:16. We admit that "Christ broke down the middle wall of partition . . ." Eph. 3:14. Then we go on to say: "But!"

It is in the word that our sin becomes evident and we must repent and throw ourselves upon the eternal God who made us all—trusting that he may have mercy toward us!

—People are reticent to declare themselves. We often consider what others in the group will think as more important than what we believe God thinks.

For example, the vote was often a favorable majority in which persons suggested they would vote differently if an actual Negro pastor were presented.

—"If we were Christians" was sometimes suggested, indicating the feeling that we have an option in the Christian church—to *not* be Christians.

A PASTORIAL PRAYER FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE

Here is an outstanding sermon on social justice which was given by Dr. A. Dale Hagle, pastor of the First Methodist church, West Palm Beach, Fla.

It is printed here with a hope that others will take the opportunity to write prayers of such quality.

O THOU ETERNAL GOD, who didst lead our fathers to bring forth in this land a new nation, we thank Thee that it was conceived in liberty and dedicated to the conviction that all men are equally sacred in Thy sight. Give grace to us their children, that we may ever be mindful of Thee, knowing that without Thee no people can prosper nor dwell secure.

Forgive us, O God, our lack of trust in Thee and our reliance upon ourselves alone. Lift from our hearts that discouragement, cynicism and distruct of one another that destroys our faith in the little people who make up our nation and so eat at the very foundations of our democracy.

Give us, we beseech Thee, such a confident faith in our own democratic way of life that instead of using our efforts to denounce other philosophies, we shall spend our efforts in demonstrating our own.

Give us a courageous leadership, based on faith and not on fear, which will stand out in front calling us to new ventures in our own way of life rather than running to catch up with the achievements of other nations whom we fear. Give us a passion to save our world and not just ourselves from our own troubles.

We have offended Thee, O God, by some of the things we have done. Both as a nation and as persons. We know that Thou cannot bless all that we undertake nor approve of all our

attitudes. But we claim that love which Thou hast for each of us, and which will neither let us go, nor let us off.

We praise and bless Thee for such righteousness, justice and good will as do now exist among us. Uphold us in high resolve that government and industry and labor shall faithfully serve the people and enable our people to serve the nations of the world in helpfulness and good will.

Set us firmly against prejudices which make for cruel and humiliating discriminations and rob personality of its dignity and children of their right to be well educated.

O God of all nations, who desirest fulness of life for all men, give us grace to seek first Thy kingdom and its righteousness, that Thou mayest work through us to do Thy will, that this nation may become a bright light of hope amidst the dark despair of our discouraged world. This we ask in the name of Christ, the bright and morning star of Thy love, *Amen.*

SUCCESSFUL IR CONFERENCE HELD IN ILLINOIS

Over 100 Methodist clergy and laymen attended the Industrial Relations conference held in Peoria, Ill. on February 23. The one-day meeting was sponsored by the General Board of Social and Economic Relations in cooperation with the Illinois Conference Board of Social and Economic Relations.

The group went on a visitation to the Caterpillar Tractor company plant and heard presentations made by two local leaders of Local 974, United Automobile workers.

An address was given by the Rev. Emerson W. Smith, associate secretary of the general board, on the subject: "The Role of the Church in an Industrial Society."

Following the banquet meeting held at the East Peoria First Methodist church, Harvey Pearson, assistant director of UAW in charge of caterpillar tractor division, gave an address.

DID YOU KNOW THAT . . .

. . . That according to census bureau estimates the US farm population is down 17 percent since 1950? One in eight Americans now live on farms, whereas one in three used to live on farms in 1910.

. . . That eight cents out of every tax dollar next year will go to our farm support program? With the rising cost of the national debt, 10 cents out of every tax dollar will go to pay interest on what we Americans owe.

. . . That there may be a return to the electrically powered automobile? Stinson Aircraft company in California plans to turn out its first 20 electrified automobiles by April, eventually increasing production to five hundred before the close of the year.

American Motors has expressed interest in the electric automobile. This might be an answer to the tremendous increases in automobile operating costs and the increasing taxes on each gallon of gasoline.

. . . That organized labor in this country awards over $500,000 worth of scholarships for higher education each year?

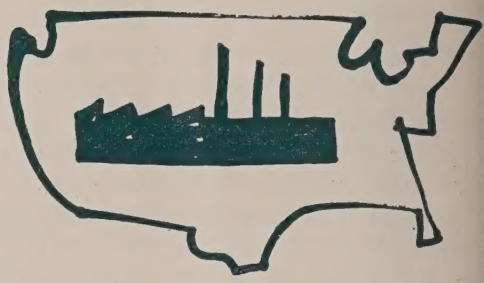
. . . That General Motors is to be investigated by the justice department largely because of bigness? Right now General Motors is averaging over $8 hundred million worth of profits per year for the last five years.

General Motors is now producing over 50 percent of all the cars, 40 percent of all the trucks, 65 percent of all the diesel locomotives, and 80 percent of all the buses. It finances cars and insures their financing besides makes parts.

It also is in the house appliance business, and makes road construction machinery and airplane engines.

. . . That the effort to appeal the "right-to-work" law in the state of Indiana has failed in the senate—largely because liberal Democrats and Republicans could not get together?

. . . That a Roman Catholic magazine took issue Monday with a statement by Sen. John Kennedy of Massachusetts on a public official's attitude toward church and state?



In *Look* magazine last week, Sen. Kennedy was quoted as saying "Whatever one's religion in private life may be, for the office holder nothing takes precedent over his oath to uphold the constitution in all its parts, including the first amendment and the strict separation of church and state.

The Notre Dame Ave Maria, a national weekly published at the University of Notre Dame said the statement reflected an attitude "not only unrealistic, but dangerous as well." The article went on to say that something does indeed take precedent over the obligation to uphold the constitution, namely, conscience.

HUMAN RELATIONS COUNCIL

An effective way to create a community forum on issues in a harmonious way is to seek solutions to existing problems and avoid crises.

An example of this is the human relations council set up in west suburban Chicago. The council, under the chairmanship of the Rev. Stanley E. Anderson of Hinsdale, is a central counseling board for work being done in the west suburban area by various groups concerned with human relations.

Perhaps you can help spearhead a movement in your community to set up a human relations council.

Temperance leaders from across the country recently heard an outstanding communications lecturer tell them that the major barrier to interpersonal communication "is our natural tendency to judge, to evaluate, to approve or disapprove the statement of the individual."

These 45 district and conference leaders were attending a communications seminar, sponsored by the General Board of Temperance at Tahlequah, Okla.

TEMPERANCE LEADERS HEAR COMMUNICATION SPECIALISTS

Dr. Mary Beauchamp, lecturer in education at the University of California, Berkeley, told the group that they must learn to be good listeners —to fully understand the statement of the individual—to be able to communicate with him.

Four areas of communication were considered at the seminar. Dr. Beauchamp led the person to person communication, with group communication led by Dr. Robert Clemmons, director of the adult department for the Methodist Board of Education, Nashville, Tenn.

Two other areas were, communication through preaching with Dr. Ronald Sleeth, professor of preaching at the divinity school, Vanderbilt university, Nashville, Tenn., as leader; and mass communication led by Nelson Price, director of public relations of the Rock River conference, Chicago, Ill.

The Rev. Donald Kuhn, admissions counselor at Garrett Biblical institute, Evanston, Ill., gave two orientation lectures on the context and content of communications. The daily worship services were led by Dr. Caradine R. Hooton, Washington, D. C., general secretary of the General Board of Temperance. Roger Burgess, associate secretary, was seminar director.

Sermons Evaluated

Most of the men, for the first time since leaving seminary, had their sermon techniques critically evaluated by the group and a professor of preaching, Dr. Sleeth. Each of the men made a 10-minute presentation to the group on a temperance theme.

Dr. Sleeth declared that the greatest single factor in persuasion is the character of the person speaking. "What a preacher is as a father, administrator, pastor, (his total self) all speak to his congregation."

Nelson Price urged the temperance workers to form broad community councils on the problems of alcohol. Mass communication media are interested in serving the public, he stated. If community leaders are concerned about problems related to beverage alcohol, then mass media are more likely also to feel this concern.

"For Christians we must begin with the concept and impact of the Holy Spirit," Dr. Clemmons told the group. The message must be based in our religious belief. The sin of communication is to structure the recipient like the communicator.

Dr. Clemmons posed the questions: "Can I tolerate the threat of others differing from me? Do I actually have to dominate—to manipulate? We have to accept the fact that people advance and change slowly and slip back easily . . . We should be saying, 'What does God want me to do'?"

LOCAL BALTIMORE CHURCH HOLDS REHABILITATION SEMINAR

The Loch Raven Methodist church in Baltimore held a one-day workshop on alcohol rehabilitation on March 9. Main emphasis of the workshop was to present information and facts on the various groups already at work to aid alcoholics in Baltimore.

Dr. Isadore Tuerk, director of Spring Grove state hospital, Catonsville, talked to the group on "Under-

TEMPERANCE

standing the Nature of Alcoholism." He told of his interests in the development of alcohol group therapy clinics in the hospital and in the Baltimore community.

The Rev. G. W. Burroughs of Richmond, Va., who conquered alcoholism and then entered the ministry to specialize in aiding alcoholics, lectured on "Counseling the Alcoholic" and "Counseling the Family of Alcoholics." He related much of his own experience as an alcoholic and as a minister in these lectures.

A representative from the Flynn Christian fellowship residences told of the work of the six residences in Baltimore where alcoholics live together and are rehabilitated with the help of other "cured" alcoholics.

Also held was a session on resource materials on alcoholism that are available, including films and books. Mrs. Carroll A. Doggett, wife of the minister of Loch Raven Methodist church, was program chairman. The Baltimore Conference Board of Christian Social Relations sponsored the workshop.

D. C. COMMISSIONERS APPROVE PLAN FOR SOBRIETY TEST

Commissioners in the nation's capital have approved a plan which requires alcoholics who want to get on relief rolls to first spend a week in the city's Muncipal Lodging house to prove they can stay away from the bottle.

The plan, introduced by the welfare department, requires alcoholics to spend a sober week at the house while their applications for public assistance funds are being processed, according to Director Gerald Shea.

In the past, alcoholics have received funds while waiting for the processing and some have used it to buy liquor. Shea said those who continue to use their money to buy liquor usually end up in jail on drunk charges, deprived of welfare aid.

From now on, only if they stay in the house sober for one week, will they receive funds. If they return to the bottle before the week is up, they will be required to leave the house and will not receive welfare assistance.

The director said this is a "short-range" attempt to give these alcoholics a chance to stay away from alcohol.

TWO LEADING CITIZENS TAKE ACTION ON VICE

Recently, two startling illustrations occurred indicating the importance of the individual who has convictions to confront community problems.

The action of the Rev. Kenneth Watson, pastor of the Tujunga Community church, Los Angeles, is an excellent example. The Rev. Watson wrote to the Los Angeles city council to inquire if the council was supporting a Los Angeles nightclub having a lewd show.

The council began to take action. His letter was immediately sent to Councilman John Holland, chairman of the police and fire commissions.

An investigator was dispatched to look into the matter. He found enough evidence indicating the nightclub was in violation of the city ordinances.

As a result, the city council ordered the club management to discontinue the show in its present form and comply with the city ordinances.

One-Man Campaign

In Chicago a retired painter, Joseph Smith, is the direct cause of the most far reaching campaigns against the illegal sale of liquor, drugs, prostitution and other rackets. Smith decided to do something about these vices that were running rampant in one section of the city.

During a several month period, although apparently receiving a run-around, he pushed until finally action was taken. The police detail in the area has been changed. Fourteen local ministers have taken strong action such as Smith's. The newspapers added greatly to arouse the citizens of Chicago.

Now many arrests have been made and that section is freer of vice.

KHRUSHCHEV SAYS TO DRAFT LAWS ON ABUSE OF ALCOHOL

Premier Nikita Khrushchev is continuing his attack against the consumption of vodka in Russia. In his closing address before the 21st Congress of the Communist party, he told the members that they should draft laws on the hard drinking and the distilled spirits question and submit them to the people.

The party leader told the congress that some of the delegates "condemned hard drinking and raised the question of intensifying the fight against this evil and the measures against illicit spirit distilling. The people illicitly distilling spirits not only spoil sugar, grain and other products and not only profiteer, but also make drunkards of weak willed people and poison their constitutions.

"I consider that the suggestions to intensify the struggle against hard drinking and illicit spirit distilling are correct, and the congress supported the comrades who advanced these suggestions.

"It would have been a good thing if the Central Committee of the Communist parties and the Councils of Ministers of the Union Republics gave more attention to this question and outlined concrete steps against the abuse of strong liquors and against illicit spirit distillers, those 'chemists' who cause grave injury to people's health and harm society."

Krushchev then said he feels that "draft laws on this question should be drawn up in the republics and submitted to the people for discussion.

"After discussion of these bills, laws should be passed which would provide stern measures against people who abuse the use of alcoholic drinks and violate public order, and especially against people who distill spirits illicitly."

U.S. DRUG ADDICTS NUMBER 44,000

In 1957, there were 44,146 known drug addicts in the United States, according to the Federal Bureau of Narcotics. Ninety-three percent of these addicts use heroin. Three years ago, in 1955, one authority estimated that addicts paid $300 million for heroin alone.

Federal investigations indicate a small group of some 500 racketeers control the narcotics traffic. Working with them is an army of minor colleagues and street peddlers. But in the upper echelons of the illegal sale of narcotics there are some 20 persons closely associated with the crime syndicate known as the *Mafia.*

The traffic in narcotics is "big business." As much as $196,000 can be made on a $4,000 investment. One kilogram (2.2 lbs.) of pure heroin purchased in France at $4,000 may bring as much as $200,000 by the time it has been diluted. It then reaches the hands of an addict on the streets of the USA.

In most states, the narcotics trader gets only mild punishment for his crime. Under the Boggs act of 1951 he may get two to five years for a first offense, or he may get a suspended sentence, or be placed on probation.

For a second offense he can get five years, but not more than ten. And for a third violation he receives a minimum of ten years and a maximum of 20.

Under this act, even if a peddler is caught and sentenced for two years, his profits are such that he can well afford to risk being apprehended. It is not unusual for a "kilo-man" to average an income of $50,000 a month.

In the last 30 years, the Federal Bureau of Narcotics, under the leadership of Commissioner Harry J. Anslinger, has succeeded in bringing to bear a high degree of control on the illegal traffic not only in this country but throughout the world.

Action Suggestions

But two great problems remain, inadequate federal and state laws, and public apathy.

Here are some steps concerned individuals and groups can take to help remedy this problem in a state.

Study your state laws on narcotics. Find out if your state has a problem of narcotic addiction. The problem seems to be concentrated in the large metropolitan areas and along our national borders.

Secure copies of the narcotics laws of your state and find out what the punishment is for the first, second and third offenses of narcotics pushers.

Then organize to *inform* the commissions on Christian social relations in your conference. Contact other groups in the state and cooperate with them in statewide approaches to the problem. These could be state parent-teachers association, council of churches, chamber of commerce and others.

The next step is *action.* Action should be founded on the extent and potential threat of addiction to the state and area. Without spreading undue alarm or panic, adults can be apprised soberly of the available facts concerning narcotic addiction.

Press for a crackdown on dope peddlers. Stronger laws, rigid enforcement and stiff penalities are needed. In 1956, by adopting a 20 years minimum penalty for *anyone* selling narcotics, the state of Ohio practically eliminated the problem of narcotics addiction.

See that addicts are committed to a hospital for treatment and rehabilitation. (Association is the largest single cause of drug addiction. One addict can quickly "infect" 16 other persons.)

Explore the possibility of organizing rehabilitated addicts into Addicts Anonymous for the purpose of helping others who are in trouble with narcotic addiction.

Action in the schools — special courses for children and youth on narcotics are *not* desirable.

Teachers should be instructed in the elementary facts, as well as in the techniques of transmitting this knowledge to their pupils. Public education among children and youth, if unwisely or improperly conducted, can do far more harm than good. A poor program may only glamorize the subject, arouse curiosity and invite experimentation.

No anti-narcotics program can be complete without study of the problem related to the use of alcohol, sleeping pills and lesser drugs that are habit forming.

Drug addiction cannot be eradicated merely by abolishing the slums nor by providing equality of opportunity for all groups in the population. Nor can it be eradicated by developing wholesome substitutes for gang activities among slums and slumbound adolescents.

But this broad social approach may prove to be the most effective action against addiction, teenage or otherwise. It also can be of great help against juvenile delinquency and other "diseases of privation."

Helpful Resources

"Living Death," a pamphlet on the truth about drug addiction prepared and distributed free by the Bureau of Narcotics, United States Treasury Department, Washington 25, D. C.

"We Must Stop the Crime that Breeds Crime," a reprint from *The Reader's Digest,* June 1956. Order from reprint editor, *The Reader's*

Digest, Pleasantville, N. Y. 10 copies for 30 cents; 50 copies, $1.25; 100 copies, $2.25. Prices for additional quantities are available.

"The Traffic in Narcotics," by H. J. Anslinger and W. F. Tompkins, New York, Funk and Wagnalls Co., 1953. $4.50.

"What We Can Do About the Drug Menace," by Albert Deutsch. Public Affairs pamphlet no. 186, 25 cents.

"Facts about Narcotics," by Vogel and Vogel. 50 cents.

"The 'Dope' on Dope," by R. V. Selinger, 25 cents.

The last three pamphlets can be ordered from Service Department, 100 Maryland Ave., NE, Washington 2, D. C.

ALCOHOLISM RATES AND LEGISLATIVE CONTROL

Question: Is there a relationship between the state rate of alcoholism and types of liquor control legislation?

Answer: States that allow only package sales of liquor, in general, have a lower rate of alcoholism than do states that allow the sale of liquor by the drink. Also, dry states have a lower rate than either of the other two.

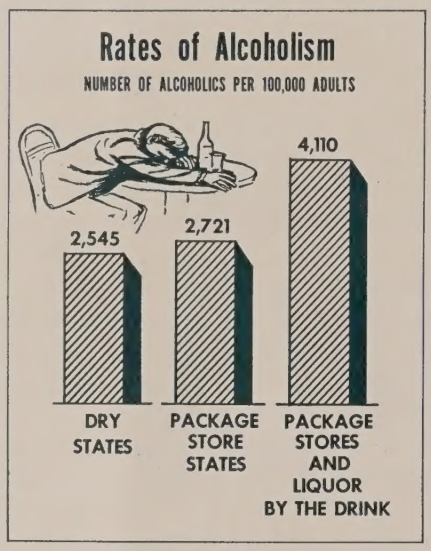
Dry states, Mississippi and Oklahoma, have an average per capita consumption of .43 gal. of absolute alcohol. This compares with 1.15 gal. average consumption per capita in the 12 other states allowing package sale only.

Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, W. Virginia, Tennessee, Texas and Utah allow package sales only.

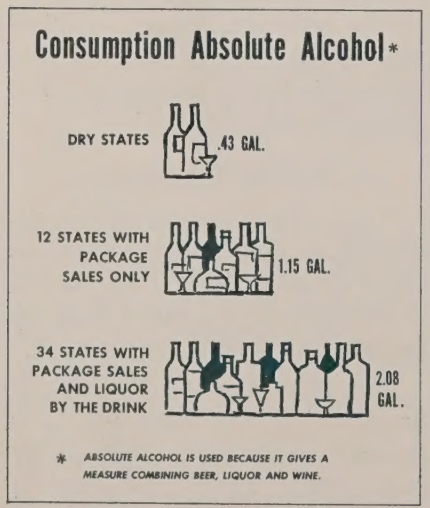
The .43 gal. is much lower than the 2.08 average in 34 states which allow package sales *and* liquor by the drink.

The alcoholism rate in the two dry states is 2,545 per 100,000 adults. In states having package stores only the alcoholism rate is 2,721 per 100,000.

In states that have package stores *and* sell liquor by the drink, there are 4,110 alcoholics per 100,000.



Where liquor is made readily available, there appears to be a higher rate of consumption and a higher rate of alcoholism.


Consumption Absolute Alcohol*
DRY STATES
.43 GAL.
12 STATES WITH PACKAGE SALES ONLY
1.15 GAL.
34 STATES WITH PACKAGE SALES AND LIQUOR BY THE DRINK
2.08 GAL.
* ABSOLUTE ALCOHOL IS USED BECAUSE IT GIVES A MEASURE COMBINING BEER, LIQUOR AND WINE.

1959 ADULT SCHOOL SET FOR OCT. 14-21

The tenth annual Adult School of Alcohol Studies and Christian Action sponsored by the General Board of Temperance will be held Oct. 14-21 at Camp Aldersgate, Little Rock, Ark.

Purpose of the school is to provide advanced training for selected leaders in developing new techniques for handling current temperance problems and to provide background information on the alcohol problem.

The Rev. Robert Regan, director of the school, emphasized that prior attendance at a regional briefing conference is not necessary, but each registrant must have the endorsement of his conference chairman.

by

Caradine R. Hooton

SJ Resolution 1 for the establishment of a federal commission to study the problem of alcoholism deserves the support of every good citizen. This is probably the most promising way to alert the American people on what is happening among regular heavy drinkers in the USA.

Churchmen should never cease to plead for a bill to outlaw the advertising of alcoholic beverages over public media. Are we justified in waiting until conditions get worse before positive action is taken by congress?

After great victories in repeated local option campaigns at Oak Clif, the newspapers of Dallas, Tex., are suspicious of all temperance preaching. After Dr. Robert E. Goodrich preached recently on this subject and the members of his official board had urged the printing of the message, attorneys for the *Dallas News* and *Times Herald* insisted on classifying the sermon as "political advertising."

Congratulations to the citizens of West Virginia on a great victory for sobriety! Although it was contended that "religion should be removed from the question of selling liquor by the drink" the dry forces led by the Rev. L. E. Crowson of Nighbert Memorial Methodist church registered a great victory for righteousness.

One of the finest characterizations of the repeal campaign in Oklahoma appeared in a cartoon of the *Daily Oklahoman*, Feb. 26. The repeal proposal was pictured as a socially acceptable personality, dressed in perfect evening attire, and apparently headed for unprecedented victory. But wait! The formally dressed figure representing repeal leadership was portrayed as possessing everything but a head! Above the collar line there was only a big black question mark.

...at your service

(continued from page 2)

jecting the filmstrip, the group viewing it could be divided into buzz groups to discuss why people drink.

The sharing from the buzz groups could then become the script for the filmstrip.—FCW

What You Ought To Want—16mm black and white sound motion picture. Running time: 14 minutes. Produced by the Television, Radio and Film Commission, Washington Area, The Methodist Church and the General Board of Temperance, The Methodist Church. Available for rental *after April 1* from Methodist Publishing House film libraries at $5. Purchase from general board at $80.

In this film Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam addresses young people on the subject of how to tell right from wrong. He is speaking to youth, but speaks to them as *adults.*

Bishop Oxnam points to the basic facets in our heritage of history and faith which can be used to measure the effect of choices one may make.

Ways are demonstrated in which science, history, poetry, drama and religion can help in making decisions. These decisions touch one's own life and the lives of his family, community, nation and world.

"What You Ought To Want" gives youth a chance to listen to one of the outstanding leaders of the day. Youth can consider with the bishop this question of right and wrong. The film will be of help to persons who want guidance in making personal moral choices.

Although Bishop Oxnam addresses primarily young people of junior and senior highschool age, this film could be used with adult groups.

A leader's guide is provided for use with the film.—FCW

POSTERS

Peace Posters—General Board of World Peace, 740 Rush St., Chicago 11, Ill., 20 by 30 in., in color set of 10 for $2.

This set of ten peace posters from England is illustrated in color, carrying messages on conscription and disarmament.

One of the posters asks are "Grapes from Thorns? Figs from Thistles? Peace from Armaments and Conscription???" Another message is "In fear rearm, IN FAITH DISARM, Be not afraid." And a statement on one of the posters says "We think it is wrong in the sight of God that men, of any age, should be forced to train to kill those with whom they should be friends."

These posters are appropriate for use on bulletin boards in the churches, especially at this time when conscription and disarmament are major issues of concern.

BOOKS

Understanding and Preventing Juvenile Delinquency—by Haskell M. Miller, Board of Social and Economic Relations, 740 Rush St., Chicago 11, Ill., $1.25.

This book contains practical resources for the individual, church, family and community. It is a readable book, having discussion questions at the end of each of the nine chapters. These questions are framed to make discussion come easy but it also has specific projects and suggestions which will lead from discussion directly into action.

For example, at the end of the first chapter, "Who is a Juvenile Delinquent?," it suggests making a study of the delinquency situation in your community by getting data and opinions from police, courts and social agencies. Then compare this data with state and national facts and trends.

Make a community map showing census tracts or natural areas, spotting the residences of delinquents. Get estimates on the distribution of crime, divorce, unemployment, substandard housing, family income, size of families, etc. from census reports, police, health and welfare departments. Then with these facts, make tract-by-tract comparisons with the distribution of delinquency. Try to determine if delinquency and other problems tend to be concentrated in the same areas.

This book can also be used as a guide in Bible classes, additional surveys and studies and in obtaining action in your church. One chapter lists 16 specific steps a church can take in combating juvenile delinquency.

There is a strong feeling across the entire church that it is time to undertake a massive program to combat juvenile delinquency. The general board believes that this book properly used on every level of the church can help start this movement. The Family Life movement has accepted this book as its official text on juvenile delinquency.—DW

The Church as Employer, Money Raiser and Investor—by F. Ernest Johnson, Harpers, New York.

A careful look by the commission in the local church and in the annual conference on ministerial salaries can be found in this book, one of the Ethics and Economic series of the National Council of Churches. This book gives documentary evidence of the actual poverty status of most ministers.

Every local church and conference should study this book seriously. Good works begin at home.—DW

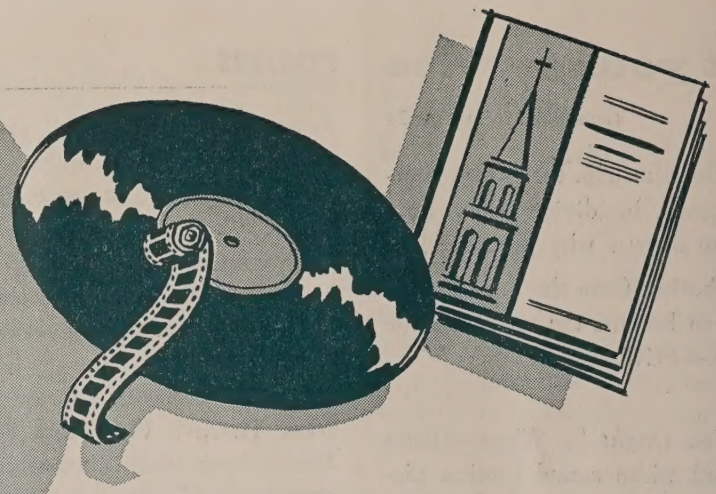
LEAFLETS

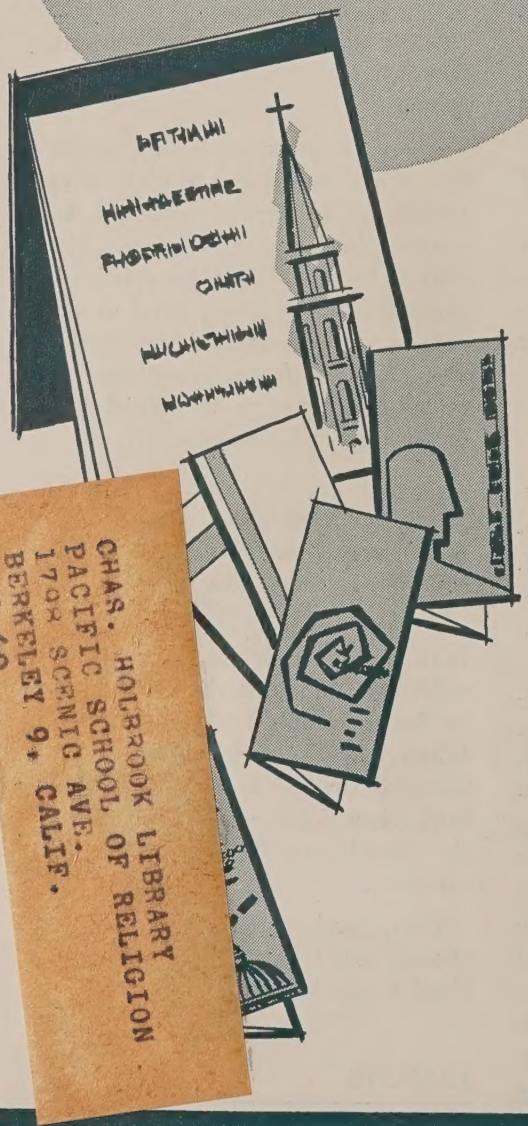
The Committee on International Affairs of the Milwaukee County Council of Churches has issued five attractive leaflets for enclosure with Sunday bulletins.

If you want to see samples, write to Lawrence Giese, 3018 North Stowell, Milwaukee 11, Wis.

NEW! for YOU

a Christian Social Relations leader





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The following materials have been prepared jointly by three World Service agencies of The Methodist Church – General Board of Social & Economic Relations, General Board of Temperance, General Board of World Peace.

WHO IS MY NEIGHBOR? 32 page handbook for the Commission on Christian Social Relations	$.25
NEW KIND OF BUILDING 35mm color filmstrip with 33 ⅓ rpm record, script & leader's guide	$6.00
YOUR CHURCH SERVES THE COMMUNITY & WORLD 25 page turnover chart spelling out issues and action for Commission on Christian Social Relations	$10.00
REGISTER CHRISTIAN OPINION leaflet listing U. S. Congressmen and Senators with committee assignments. Suggests action on national issues	$.10 $7.50 per 100 copies
SOCIAL ACTION PACKET selection of resource leaflets for local church Commission on Christian Social Relations	$.10 10c each in quantity
THE SOCIAL CREED statement of the official position of The Methodist Church on specific social issues	$.03 $1.50 per 100 copies
CONTACT a twice monthly news service for church leaders	$3.00 per year
BISHOP'S MESSAGE a current statement on social issues by the Methodist Council of Bishops	$3.00 per 100 copies

Order these materials for your church from

THE SERVICE DEPARTMENT

The Methodist Building, 100 Maryland Avenue Northeast, Washington 2, D. C.